FBIS-SAS-84-115
Wednesday
13 June 1984
Vol VIII No 115

N O T I C E

The South Asia DAILY REPORT dated 13 June 1984, Vol VIII No 115, was a duplicate of the 12 June publication. The entire South Asia DAILY REPORT for 13 June is published herewith.

Daily Report

SOUTH ASIA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 JUNE 1984

Lebanon

The Chamber of Deputies approved the motion of confidence in Prime Minister Rashid Karami's government by a vote of 53 to 15, Beirut radio reported. The voting took place after Karami agreed to separate the confidence issue from his request for emergency powers, which the deputies granted by "mutual agreement" on a draft law that empowers the Cabinet to issue decrees canceling or amending previous legislation for 9 months provided the decrees are immediately submitted to the Chamber, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said. The Chamber also decided to extend its term for another 2 years, according to the radio.

Addressing the deputies before the vote in a speech reported by Voice of Lebanon radio, Karami stressed the need to close ranks to save the country, asserting that a government representing all the principal parties in the conflict is the only solution and that "our salvation lies in our hands." Karami also emphasized that the security arrangements necessary to ensure Israel's withdrawal from the south require a cohesive and united Army. The government must therefore seek to reform the Army and draw up a genuine defense policy so that the Army can "fulfill its national role in liberating Lebanon."

Sporadic sniper fire and limited clashes continued across the combat lines in Beirut, according to Radio Free Lebanon. An IDF soldier was wounded in an ambush near An-Nabatiyah on 11 June, Jerusalem radio said, and an IDF unit killed a Lebanese villager near Tyre the same day when the Israelis fired in the air in response to a stone-throwing crowd.

In Israel Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir discussed the Lebanese situation with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who reaffirmed his opposition to the stationing of a UN force between the Israeli and Syrian armies in the Al-Biqa' valley, IDF Radio reported. In remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Perez de Cuellar expressed concern that the deployment of a UN buffer force between the two sides would lead to the partition of Lebanon. Meanwhile, Alignment MK Yitzhaq Rabin told the Knesset in remarks broadcast by IDF Radio that an Alignment government would seek to withdraw the IDF from Lebanon 6 to 9 months after securing an agreement that would guarantee that a reinforced UNIFIL contingent will take control of the area to be evacuated.

Gulf Conflict

Both Iran and Iraq appeared to be abiding by the agreement to halt attacks on civilian targets which came into effect on 12 June, although a military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio claimed Iran shelled the town of Zurbatiyah shortly after the deadline. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz informed the UN secretary general that the Iraqi Armed Forces had been ordered to "meticulously" abide by the agreement, according to INA.

Meanwhile, in remarks reported by INA, President Saddam Husayn urged Iraqi soldiers to prepare to crush an "anticipated" Iranian offensive and called on them to maintain their enthusiasm despite the agreement not to strike Iranian civilian targets.

In a separate development, IRNA announced that the Pentagon, together with the governments of Iraq, Kuwait, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia, is planning air raids against Iran's oil installations on Khark and Lavan islands and the city of Bushehr, to be launched from a military base in Saudi Arabia. An official source in the Saudi Defense Ministry cited by SPA stated that there is no truth to the claim. He also denied Iranian claims that non-Saudi pilots were responsible for the recent downing of an Iranian aircraft.

In Saudi Arabia GCC foreign ministers began talks behind closed doors on 12 June, SPA announced.

Acting Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated that Egypt will offer the United States facilities at the Red Sea air and naval base of Ra's Banas to enable it to aid Gulf countries if one of the Gulf countries requests such aid, MENA and AFP reported.

Libya

The General People's Committee has decided to establish a bureau for combating international terrorism, JANA announced. The new bureau will be attached to the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and will study terrorist practices and exchange information with "friendly" countries to combat terrorism, the agency added.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 115 *13 June 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

More on Visit by Polish Foreign Minister ..... C 1
Karmal Receives Olszowski ..... C 1
Olszowski Discusses Visit ..... C 1
Joint Communique Issued ..... C 1
Government Touts Successes in Routing Rebel Bands ..... C 3
80 Rebels Crushed in Takhar ..... C 3
Resistance Breaks Government Siege of Herat *[AFP]* ..... C 4
'Heavy Fighting' Around City *[SPA]* ..... C 4
VOIR Portrays Successful Mujahidin Military Moves ..... C 4
Explosion Near Karmal Residence ..... C 4
Other Successes Detailed ..... C 5

INDIA

Developments in Sikh-Government Confrontation ..... E 1
Gandhi Justifies Security Moves ..... E 1
Rao Affirms Solution Sought ..... E 1
All Mutinies Reportedly Quelled ..... E 1
Army Considering Death Penalties *[London BBC]* ..... E 2
'Sympathy, Understanding' Possible *[London BBC]* ..... E 2
PTI: Bhindranwale Killed, Tortured Sikhs ..... E 2
Foreign Links 'Clearly Established' ..... E 3
Temple Storming 'Unavoidable' *[THE TIMES OF INDIA 7 Jun]* ..... E 3
Separatist Movement Discussed *[London BBC]* ..... E 4
Curfews Relaxed in Punjab ..... E 5
Newspaper Editors Censured ..... E 5
Country, Bangladesh Agree To Reduce Border Forces ..... E 5
Government Seeks To Protect Coastal Fishermen ..... E 5

IRAN

Velayati Discusses War, Sadr's Visit to USSR ..... I 1
U.S., Iraq, Gulf States Preparing Air Raids ..... I 1
Regional Rulers' Silence on Iraqi, Afghan Crimes Hit ..... I 1
Gulf States Urged To Cut Off Aid to Iraq ..... I 1
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,756 ..... I 2
IRGC Commander Reza'i Addresses Esfahan Seminar ..... I 2
Units Requested To Report for Dispatchment to Fronts ..... I 2
Iraq Executes Deserters, Extorts Populace ..... I 3
Reports on Visit by Sierra Leone's Foreign Minister ..... I 3
Velayati Greets Conteh ..... I 3
Prime Minister Receives Conteh ..... I 3
Deported Workers Tortured in Kuwaiti Camps ..... I 3
Personal Vehicle, Equipment Imports From UAE Banned ..... I 3

More on Visit by Polish Foreign Minister

Karmal Receives Olszowski

LD122024 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, this afternoon at 1700 received Stefan Olszowski, member of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] and foreign affairs minister of the Polish People's Republic, at council headquarters. Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs, was present at this meeting.

Babrak Karmal spoke of the gains of the April Revolution and its new development phase in realizing the historic aspirations of the country's toilers and defending the independence and sovereignty of the DRA against the undeclared war of reaction and imperialism, on the friendly and fraternal relations between the DRA and the Polish People's Republic and their further strengthening, on the present situation in the region and the world, and on the efforts of the DRA Government to find a political settlement for the Afghan situation as a main step toward maintaining security and stability in the region.

In return, Stefan Olszowski conveyed to Babrak Karmal the warm and friendly greeting and best wishes of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and of Henryk Jablonski, chairman of that country's Council of State. He also described the victories of the Polish people in overcoming social and economic problems in recent years and the present stability of the situation in the Polish People's Republic. On behalf of the Polish party, Government and people, he expressed Poland's fraternal solidarity and support for the struggle of Afghan people under the leadership of the PDPA for the construction of a new and just society in Afghanistan. This was warmly received by Babrak Karmal.

During this meeting, Stefan Olszowski delivered to Babrak Karmal a friendly message from Wojciech Jaruzelski which expresses a desire to meet Babrak Karmal. The message was accepted with thanks.

Olszowski Discusses Visit

LD130716 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0423 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Kabul, June 12, BAKHTAR — "We welcome and support the efforts of the PDPA, the government and patriotic forces of Afghanistan aimed at strengthening the achievements of the revolution and acceleration of progressive social and economic transformations." This was said by Stefan Olszowski, member of Politburo of the Polish United Workers Party CC, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, in an interview with *HARIQAT-E-ENQELABE SAUR*, organ of the PDPA CC.

Stefan Olszowski arrived here at the invitation of the Government of the DRA for a friendly and official visit. Recalling the development of present relations between the two countries, he stated that the Polish-Afghan relations have a tradition of already more than 50 years. The two nations have always been linked by friendship and common love of freedom, he added.

"The victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan," the Polish minister went to say, "has opened a new chapter in Afghan-Polish mutual relations. New opportunities for further and comprehensive development of bilateral relations and cooperation on the international forum have emerged. The political cooperation, above all between the Polish United Workers Party and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, as well as economic, social, and cultural cooperation, are developing well in the interests of our peoples and governments."

"We also plan to increase scientific contacts and provide more opportunities for education of Afghan students in Poland," Stefan Olszowski said. He expressed confidence that the visit and talks with the party and state leaders of the DRA will add to consolidation of friendship and expansion of cooperation on new areas, as well as to consolidation of collaboration on the international forums in the interests of peace and progress.

Speaking about the foreign policy of Poland, Stefan Olszowski stated that his country is and shall main a trusted ally of the forces of peace, progress, and socialism and a credible partner in equitable and mutually advantageous economic cooperation with nonaligned countries. He reminded that in the past 40 years Poland has submitted many valuable initiatives to consolidate peace — the initiative concerning confidence-building measures in international economic relations.

"We know that threat to peace and armed conflicts on the Asian Continent can hardly leave the situation in Europe without an impact. We have always considered our special duty to commit ourselves in all those places, where peace was in jeopardy, where peoples fought for their freedom and independence."

"Poland is maintaining good, friendly relations with the majority of Asian states," Stefan Olszowski concluded. "Our intention is to develop and consolidate these relations."

Joint Communique Issued

LD130519 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Joint communique of the DRA and Polish People's Republic [PPR]:

Stefan Olszowski, member of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, paid an official and friendly visit to the DRA from 21 to 24 Jawza, 1363, corresponding to 10-13 June 1984, at the invitation of the DRA Government.

During his stay in the DRA, Stefan Olszowski was received by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA minister of foreign affairs, and Stefan Olszowski, PPR minister of foreign affairs, completed official talks in an atmosphere of understanding, unanimity of views, and a cordial and friendly spirit, in which they exchanged views on subjects relating to further broadening and consolidating relations between Afghan and Poland and various international issues.

Shah Mohammad Dost informed the Polish side about the progressive transformations that have taken place in the country under the leadership of the PDPA and the economic, material, and cultural progress of the people of Afghanistan, as well as the victories achieved in the field of the defense of the revolution, national sovereignty, and Afghanistan's independence.

The Polish side praised the victories of the people of Afghanistan and wished them further victories in safeguarding the aspirations of the national and democratic revolution, which has opened prospects of a society based on social justice, democracy, and progress.

Stefan Olszowski informed the Afghan side about developments in Poland, actions of the Polish party and government to overcome social and economic crisis, and implementation of the socialist reconstruction program that was adopted by the 9th PZPR Congress and approved by a national delegates conference. The Afghan side highly appraised these activities and expressed confidence that the people of Poland, under the leadership of PZPR and the Polish Government, will achieve major victories in overcoming difficulties and continuing to construct socialism.

Both sides expressed satisfaction that Afghan-Polish relations based on long-lasting traditions are developing suitably in various fields and the possibility exists that these relations will further develop and take new qualitative characteristics in the interests of both sides and peace and progress.

Both sides vigorously condemned the interventionist policy, creation of limitations, and exertion of pressure waged by U.S. imperialism and its allies against Poland and other socialist and progressive countries.

In expressing full support for Afghanistan's revolution and its gains towards the complete defeat of the exported counterrevolutionary bandits, the Polish side vigoriously condemned the undeclared war being waged by reactionary forces and international imperialism, in collaboration with other forces and reactionary regimes in the region, against independent and free Afghanistan.

The parties emphasized the importance of the current talks between the DRA and Pakistan through the UN secretary general's representative and pointed out that the realization of the DRA Government's constructive proposals for a political solution of the issues through talks will pave the road for the normalization of relations and creation of good-neighborly relations between the DRA and its neighbors Pakistan and Iran.

During the exchange of views on a number of international subjects both sides expressed concern at the tense international situation stemming from the policy of adventurist confrontation that is being pursued by the United States and some members of NATO that is aimed at disrupting the present strategic military parity, gaining military superiority by accelerating the arms race, stationing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and Asia, creating rapid deployment forces that will be used mainly in south and southwest Asia, imposing [words indistinct] conditions by force, and altering the present geopolitical situation in Europe. This policy, the main elements of which are violation of the accepted norms in international economic relations and open interference in the internal affairs of the socialist and progressive countries through a series of actions in the direction of psychological warfare, has brought about a threat to world peace and threatens the vital interests of all people.

Both sides expressed their full support for the Soviet Union's constructive and realistic proposals for international peace and security, arms limitation and disarmament, the elimination of hotbeds of tension, and the creation of reciprocal cooperation between countries. They also expressed support for the Warsaw Pact member states' proposals to the NATO member states dated 7 May 1983 on the conclusion of a treaty banning reciprocal use of force and establishing relations on the basis of peace and mutual cooperation.

Both sides praised and fully confirmed the broad program for improving the world situation embodied in the speeches of the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The parties recalled the important role played by the Nonaligned Movement in safeguarding peace and international detente and expressed support for the nonaligned countries' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid and for the realization of a new and just international economic order. The Afghan side expressed profound desire that in the future the DRA, as an active member of the movement, will continue to play an active part in the Nonaligned Movement and in its unity and solidarity.

Both sides condemned the increasing U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean and expressed support for the efforts aimed at transforming the Indian Ocean into a peaceful region. They also expressed support for the Republic of India's peaceful policy in the Indian Ocean and its role in the Nonaligned Movement.

The parties called for an end to the vain fighting between the two neighboring countries of Iran and Iraq and expressed the opinion that the imperialist forces will use the continued fighting as a pretext to realize their interventionist policy in the Gulf region. They expressed concern over the United States' increasing efforts to intervene in the Gulf War.

The parties denounced the Israeli aggression and U.S. armed intervention in the Middle East and called for an immediate common and just solution of the events in this region. They expressed support for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO, as the only legitimate representative of the people of Palestine.

Both sides stated that solution of the disputed issues in southeast Asia is only possible through direct political talks between the interested parties, without foreign interference. They expressed support for the initiatives of the three countries of Indochina aimed at transforming southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Both parties resolutely took the position that peace and security should be strengthened on the Asian Continent in order to transform it into a region of peace. In this regard, the parties expressed their support for the People's Republic of Mongolia's proposals on the convening of a conference on reciprocal nonaggression and avoiding use of force in relations between the Asian and Pacific countries and the other initiatives aimed at achieving this objective.

Shah Mohammad Dost and Stefan Olszowski, the foreign ministers of the two countries, expressed support for the DPRK's efforts for the U.S. troops' departure from South Korea and the reunification of the country on the basis of democratic and peaceful principles by the Korean people themselves, without foreign interference.

In assessing the situation in Latin America and Caribbean region the two sides unanimously regarded the disquiet and tense situation in the region as the unavoidable consequence of the U.S. policy of using force and armed interference. They condemned the [United States'] thievish occupation of Grenada, waging of undeclared war against Nicaragua, support for antinational dictatorial regimes in a number of Latin American countries, and economic blockade and threatening actions against Cuba.

Both sides condemned Pretoria's interference in Angola and other frontline countries and expressed their support for the African peoples' struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, racism, and apartheid. They also called for the Namibian people's immediate independence.

Both sides expressed their support and solidarity for the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples' struggle for independence, democracy, and social progress.

Both sides noted with delight that during the PPR minister of foreign affairs' official and friendly visit to the DRA, the two foreign ministers concluded important agreements in Kabul, such as a consular agreement, a scientific and technical program, and a cooperation protocol between the Foreign Ministries of Afghanistan and Poland, which play an important role in further strengthening and broadening mutual relations between both sides.

Stefan Olszowski expressed thanks for the warm welcome extended to him by the Afghan officials and people and invited Shah Mohammad Dost, the DRA foreign minister, to pay an official visit to the PPR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Government Touts Successes in Routing Rebel Bands

LD121743 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Continuing the crushing of rebel bands — these enemies of our people's well-being and prosperity — recently in the course of mopping-up operations carried out in Parvan Province by the militant security forces a number of armed rebels who were engaged in plunder and terror of the noble people of that province were crushed. A quantity of weapons and ammunition were seized from these criminals and three of the enemy's DShK's, one heavy machine gun, and three depots were destroyed.

Recently, as a result of operations carried out by the vigilant security forces in Sarowbi District, a number of rebels were crushed. The security forces seized 1 DShK with 600 rounds, a quantity of weapons, and ammunition.

Similarly, during successful operations recently carried out by the brave security forces in (Khwaja Kheil), (Tajali), [name indistinct], and (Trikot) areas, a number of armed rebels along with a leader of the criminal Mawlawi Khalis' band, known as Jegturan, were crushed. Samar Gul Shahzada, deputy leader of Sayaf band; and Qodus, military head of this murderer band, were wounded. Two mortars and four DShK's were destroyed.

A correspondent of the BAKHTAR agency, quoting a source of Takhar security forces, adds that recently four members of an Islamic band, realizing how humane the policy of the party and revolutionary government is, and taking advantage of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium's decree, have surrendered to the security forces of Rostaq District, bringing along four weapons. They pledged to take part in the complete elimination of the counterrevolutionary remnants and in the construction of our homeland, the revolutionary Afghanistan.

According to another report, as a result of indefatigable efforts by the officers and troops of the Sarandoy Command in Balkh Province, recently an arms cache of the rebels — those elements subservient to reaction and imperialism — was discovered in Marmol region of Nahr-e Shahi District, Balkh Province.

A source of the Balkh Sarandoy Command said that 1,200 rounds of DShK ammunition, 6 rocket-launcher shells, 40 mortar rounds, 20 antitank mines and anti-personnel mines, and 4 boxes of DShK [word indistinct] were seized from this satanic nest.

80 Rebels Crushed in Takhar

LD111439 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1245 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Taloqan, 11 Jun (BAKHTAR) — As a result of crushing blows inflicted on rebels in Rostaq District, Takhar Province, by the vigilant security forces of Takhar Province, nests of these traitors to the homeland, people, and revolution were destroyed and 80 of these criminals belonging to the so-called Islamic Band were crushed.

A source in the security forces of Takhar Province said that the following were seized from the enemy: 5 DShK's, 1 mortar, 1 ZK-1, 4 light and heavy machine guns, 3 medium-range rocket-

launchers, 18 ground-to-air missiles, 150 Egyptian Kalashnikovs, other assorted weapons, 3 American communication sets, 100 antipersonnel mines, 92 antitank mines, 17 antimortar mines, 24 rocket launchers, 66 boxes of DShK ammunition, 10 boxes of ZK-1 rounds, 7 DShK long-range sights, 5 long-range sights for mortars, 2 pairs of binoculars, 3 sacks of gunpowder, 1 typewriter, 1 telephone switchboard, 5 telephones, 10,000 meters of telephone wire, 400 pairs of shoes, 1 medicine box, 3,000 kgs of flour, 3,000 kgs of wheat, 200 sheep, 100 sleeping bags, 20 kilims, and 8 carpets. One thousand boxes of mortar shells and light machine gun rounds, two mortars, four DShK's, one ZK-1, one recoilless gun, four heavy machine guns, two [words indistinct] machine guns, and six antitank mines were destroyed.

Resistance Breaks Government Siege of Herat

NC130937 Paris AFP in English 0926 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Theran, June 13 (AFP) — The Afghan resistance has broken a Soviet and Afghan Army siege of the town of Herat, 50 kms (30 miles) from the Iranian border, in a counterattack which began on Sunday, a resistance spokesman said today.

The initial Soviet-Afghan onslaught had begun in northwest Afghanistan early this month — using 10,000 troops, according to Jami'at-e Eslami Party officials who reported yesterday on the fighting in the Pakistani city of Peshawar.

A representative of the party, which is well implanted in the Herat region, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here today the counteroffensive was continuing after breaking the encirclement of the town, Afghanistan's third largest.

The resistance had captured a command post and forced the Soviet-Afghan troops to withdraw in another sector, the representative — "Commander Zi'ai," a local resistance chief who arrived here straight from the region — said. Afghan Government forces suffered 100 dead or wounded in the battle for the post, at Enjil south of Herat, and had 20 soldiers taken prisoner, he added.

The counterattack was launched from three villages controlled by the rebels south of Herat — (Uzaka 'Abbas), (Divandeh), and (Talab) — he said. Fighting on Sunday raged in a district southwest of Herat for eight hours, with 18 Soviet/Afghan soldiers killed. Commander Zi'ai said the counterattack was led by "Commander Amar Seyyed Ahmad."

According to the Jami'at-e Eslami representatives in Peshawar yesterday, several hundred civilians had been killed in Soviet/Afghan air attacks on Herat, which had been completely surrounded by infantry and tanks. A dozen villages near the Iranian border had been completely destroyed in air attacks, they added.

The Soviet and Afghan forces began their attack on the Herat region six weeks after seizing the strategic Panjsher Valley in northeast Afghanistan.

Rebel activity in the Herat region heightened after the Panjsher attack.

'Heavy Fighting' Around City

LD122031 Riyadh SPA in English 1907 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Islamabad, June 12, SPA — Soviet-Afghan forces have launched a major assault to crush mujahidin in and around Herat, in north-western Afghanistan close to Iranian borders.

Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad today quoted an Eastern European diplomat stationed in Kabul as saying that as of last Sunday heavy fighting was raging in Herat area.

Meanwhile, resistance sources in Pakistan city of Peshawar said today over 1,000 Afghan civilians were killed during last week as a result of saturation bombing of Soviet MIG-24 helicopter gunships over the ancient city of Herat, known as centre of Islamic culture and civilisation.

The same sources claimed that mujahidin shot down three MIG's and four gunships during aerial assaults.

Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad today said Soviets had made overtures to commander of mujahidin in Panjsher Valley Ahmad Shah Masud for signing a truce.

The last truce requested and signed by Soviets was terminated in the summer of 1983. Following its expiry Soviets launched their seventh offensive in four years to conquer the valley and achieved what Western diplomats here described as a "hollow" victory.

Diplomat talked also here today about limited mujahidin attacks inside Panjsher valley on Soviet-Afghan military positions.

They also reported considerable contingents of "Khad" Afghan secret police personnel had been sent into Panjsher valley for interrogating and arresting dissidents and rebels and also for stemming desertion from the depleted ranks of Afghan Government Army.

Meanwhile, a Western diplomat said on June 5, the Soviets lost three helicopters and one MIG aircraft in fighting near Paghman, 20 kms northwest of Kabul. The diplomat said on June 3, mujahidin staged three attacks on the 8th Afghan Division stationed at Qarghah near Paghman. Heavy fighting continued in Paghman area till June 7, sources said and added the regime in Kabul was making false claims of pacifying Paghman.

VOIR Portrays Successful Mujahidin Military Moves

Explosion Near Karmal Residence

GF091152 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Dari 1717 GMT 9 June 84

[Text] In a nighttime guerrilla attack, our mujahidin brothers bombed and succeeded in destroying Pol-e Mahmoud Khan, located to the east of the official residence of Babrak Karmal. In this explosion, the clock tower also was damaged. Strategically, Pol-e Mahmoud Khan is a very important bridge used by the Soviet occupation forces and by their local mercenaries.

In a successful attack on a military post close to the Kabul city, our mujahidin brothers killed one of the traitors stationed at this post and took weapons as booty. Our mujahidin brothers have increased their night attacks on the military posts around Kabul city and in one operation destroyed an enemy tank posted on a guard duty and killed all of its occupants, who were from the Soviet Army.

In a mining operation on the Qandahar-Zaranj highway, our mujahidin brothers succeeded in destroying a military vehicle and an armored carrier belonging to the invading Soviet forces. In this operation 35 of the invading enemy force were killed. According to reports received from our Muslim mujahidin sources, three Russian administrators and three others belonging to the puppet regime of Babrak Karmal surrendered to our Muslim mujahidin brothers along with their jeep and a quantity of light arms. The report claims one of these three persons is a member of the security force of Farah.

Other Successes Detailed

GF081332 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Dari 1715 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The barbaric Soviet Air Force's onslaught on the city of Herat and the neighboring villages continues with intensity. Reports received from Herat sources say that at least (?six) Soviet warplanes and helicopter gunships were cooperating in the dastardly bombardment of the city.

These attacks which began some days ago, involve at least 10,000 persons including paratroopers, and ground forces of the Soviets and Karmal regime. Until now, the southern parts of the city including the Darwazeh-ye Shahr, Darvazeh-ye Herat, [names indistinct] and some other parts have been bombed and at least 1,000 residential buildings completely destroyed. Heavy losses of life have been inflicted on the city's defenseless Muslim people. An eyewitness to the barbaric bombing of the city of Herat reports that hundreds of Muslim women and children are still under the rubble and many others have been injured, who are deprived of any kind of (?medical treatment). Our correspondent cites the above-mentioned eyewitness and says: Until now, at least 400 Muslim civilians have been martyred. Our correspondent adds: In one incident, the usurpist enemy attempted to mobilize [word indistinct] forces in some parts under the control of our brother mujahidin and intense clashes followed. As a result at least 100 persons from the occupationist enemy's elements and the hirelings of the Karmal regime were killed.

Meanwhile, one brother mujahid injured in the Herat clash said: Mujahidin do not expect the Soviet usurpists not to bombard the people, but the amazing thing is how the deceived Karmalites will be answerable tomorrow after the victory of the forces of Islam to the Muslim, martyr-offering nation of Afghanistan. This mujahid brother, in a message to the deceived camp of Karmalites, said: Join the nation's ranks. Return to the embrace of Islam. Just think, with this (?indifference) of yours, who are those wallowing in blood and dust?

Reports received state that at least 25 armored tanks of the enemies of Islam and the nation have been destroyed by the mines and rocket launchers of our brothers and the occupants killed.

Latest reports from Herat say one Soviet helicopter has been downed in western Herat. As a result of the attacks of our brother mujahidin on the Soviet occupationist forces and the deceived hirelings of Karmal regime in one of Baghlan Province's districts, six enemies of the religion and the nation were killed.

Clashes between our brother mujahidin and the Soviet usurpists and deceived elements of the Karmal regime in Faryab, Badakhshan, Nangarhar, and Jowzjan Provinces continue with intensity. Meanwhile the Karmal regime's radio been unable to conceal these battles' occurrence due to the clashes' widespread nature. The Karmal regime's radio, confirming the news of the clash in the abovementioned provinces, continues its usual claims repeating that the so-called Karmal security forces have been successful in crushing the revolutionaries.

It may be recalled that since the Karmal mercenary regime cameinto power, the propaganda machinery of the regime has always given reports of quelling revolutionaries. But our compatriots know fully well that these claims are mere (?fabrications) and the holy war of our mujahid Muslim brothers continues in an enthusiastic and stormlike manner against the enemies of Islam.

Developments in Sikh-Government Confrontation

Gandhi Justifies Security Moves

BK121605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The prime minister has said whatever happened in Punjab should not be considered a victory for anyone. Addressing the troops in Kargil in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir today, Mrs Gandhi said: I am a mother and feel pain and anguish for every son lost; my heart cries out because of the sad events that took place in Punjab. The prime minister said the government was left with no alternative but to act, because the Golden Temple had been turned into an armed fortress from where some elements were indulging in violent acts. The government could be blamed for having acted late, but a delay was caused because it was expected that wisdom would prevail upon the leaders of the agitation.

Mrs Gandhi said most of the religious demands of the Akalis had been accepted and the government had offered to have negotiations for resolving other issues. Despite this, they took to agitational approach.

Lauding the role of the Army in maintaining national unity, Mrs Gandhi stressed the need to be vigilant, as the country is faced with the biggest threat to its unity. The threat need not be from outside and through arms buildup. It can be there without a bullet being fired and from inside, she said. She said India is on the road to progress, but some countries are interested in slowing down its pace of development by causing disunity among people.

The prime minister has since returned to New Delhi after a 2-day visit to the region.

Rao Affirms Solution Sought

BK130951 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, has said the Center will renew its initiative to find an acceptable solution to the Punjab problem after normalcy is restored there. In an interview to a British TV [as heard] he said that the problems are not easy to solve but they are not insolvable.

All Mutinies Reportedly Quelled

BK131019 Hong Kong AFP in English 1001 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] New Delhi, June 13 (AFP) — All mutinies that broke out after troops stormed the Golden Temple complex last week by today had been put down by the Indian Army by force or persuasion, an official source said here.

Mutinies broke out in the Army as Sikh soldiers abandoned their barracks and set off in commandeered trucks for Punjab State, angered by what they saw as desecration of Sikhism's holiest shrine.

Some 700 people, mainly Sikhs, including hardline leader Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, were killed as the Indian Army fought its way into the temple complex a week ago, to end nearly two years of violent campaigning by Sikhs for political and religious concessions.

Last night, General T.S. Oberoi, commanding officer of India's Bombay-based Southern Command, said Sikh mutineers and deserters would face court martials and could face the firing squad.

But a Defence Ministry spokesman said here today that each individual case would be heard by military judges.

The Ministry confirmed the last of the deserters from Bihar State had been rounded up in Uttar Pradesh but had no details on the numbers of mutineers or of casualties in operations to halt the rebellions.

A provisional estimate from different official tolls indicated 100 mutineers were killed. Regional figures also indicated some 6,000 Sikhs were involved in the mutinies, from garrisons in five states: Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, and Tripura.

There are about 150,000 Sikhs in the 1.2-million-strong Indian Army and the numbers of protesters was only a small fraction of the Sikh soldiers, observers here stressed.

Gen Oberoi said the loyalty of the Sikhs was not in doubt. A total of 126 Sikhs from the 80,000 under his command mutinied. Thirteen of them were killed, he said, 30 were wounded, and the remainder arrested.

The biggest mutiny was at Ramgarh, Bihar State, where according to the newspaper *THE HINDU*, 4,500 Sikhs had rebelled. After killing their commanding officer, General R.S. Puri, as he tried to reason with them, they raided an arms depot and headed for Punjab via Uttar Pradesh. More than 2,000 were captured and most of the remainder, who were joined by Sikh militants, surrendered, press reports said here today. But some 100 Sikh soldiers were still at large and apparently heading for Punjab, the reports added.

In Rajasthan, between 200 and 300 members of the Ninth Sikh Regiment joined a mutiny last Friday in three barracks. They had been neutralised, officials said.

In West Bengal, officers intervened to quash a mutiny, while in Tripura in the northeast, where the Army was engaged in operations against tribal insurgents, 200 Sikhs mutinied, but surrendered shortly afterwards, reports said.

No officers or non-commissioned officers were involved in the incidents which concerned only the infantry, Gen Oberoi said. There were no reports of trouble in the Navy or Air Force.

The mutineers were quickly overcome as they had no leaders, Gen Oberoi was quoted as saying.

But Western defence experts here said the mutinies indicated Sikh soldiers had had contacts with the militants in the Golden Temple and the fact that trouble broke out in five states indicated some pre-planning. The Army command also appeared to have been totally surprised, suggesting a breakdown in military intelligence, the Western experts added.

Meanwhile in Punjab there were no reports of incidents as the Army continued its mopping-up operations. Troops were already reported to have found five tons of explosives and 500 rifles of various origins and calibres. For the goverment, the presence of Chinese- and U.S.-made weapons pointed to foreign intervention in the Sikh campaign. But diplomatic circles were sceptical, saying the Indian intelligence service could be attempting to cover up its apparent ignorance that the Golden Temple had been turned into an arsenal.

Army Considering Death Penalties

BK130124 London BBC World Service in English 0015 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Report by Ian Hall on "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] Since independence, the Indian Army has remained aloof from politics, but with about one in six soldiers being a Sikh, the Army may feel it has to take tough measures to prevent the potentially disastrous situation. This report on the Army commander's statement and the latest situation, from Ian Hall in Delhi:

[Begin recording] Lieutenant General T.S. Oberoi told a news conference in Bombay that a very serious (?view) was being taken with more than 120 Sikh soldiers who deserted from their units in Puna on Sunday night and went on the rampage. He said they could face the death sentence in the court martial. The general added nobody in the Indian Army would dare to mutiny. The act of indiscipline, as he called it, had been firmly put down.

A majority of deserters had been captured after two gunfights with loyal troops. There had been heavy casualties among the deserters, while the losses among his men had been one dead and about five wounded. All nine vehicles taken by the deserters had been recovered along with their arms.

Official reports reaching Delhi say some 1,200 men have been arrested by the Army and police in the northeastern state of Uttar Pradesh after the most serious of the mutinies which took place in neighboring Bihar on Sunday, as groups of mutineers tried to make their way from Bihar to Punjab and looted petrol and food and were involved in at least four clashes with the security forces. Officials say the body count was still going on and there were unconfirmed reports that some of the deserting troops have been killed by villagers. According to unofficial reports, up to 55 men have been killed in fighting between mutineers and security forces since Thursday, but the Army now appears to be in control of the situation. [end recording]

'Sympathy, Understanding' Possible

BK131301 London BBC World Service in English 1200 GMT 13 Jun 84

[From "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] For our first report we go to India, where the Defense Ministry has announced what appears to be a significant shift in policy toward Sikh mutineers in the Army. Yesterday, one of the Army's senior generals said that Sikh deserters could face the death sentence if they were found guilty by court martial. But now the Defense Ministry spokesman has said that disaffected Sikh soldiers will be treated with sympathy and understanding. Mark Tully reports from Delhi:

[Begin recording] The spokesman's remarks were in sharp contrast to the statement by a general yesterday. The general spoke of the death sentence; the spokesman spoke of the utmost sympathy and consideration. But the authorities do intend to seek out the ringleaders and instigators. They will be dealt with sternly. The authorities say that most of those who, as they put it, deserted, were recent recruits.

The Defense Ministry spokesman said that apart from the ringleaders, the rest were misled under emotional strain. They had, according to the spokesman, been misled by false propaganda that damage had been done to their most sacred shrine — the Golden Temple. The Army authorities are even going so far as to pay the normal cash and other benefits to the relatives of the Sikh mutineers who died in clashes with loyal soldiers. This is certainly not the normal practice. The government's change of heart is clearly a very important move to prevent the incidents of the last few days permanently souring rleations between Sikhs and soldiers from other religions in the Army. Sikhs form about 15 percent of the Army and only a very small percentage of them mutinied. This decision is also the first practical demonstration of the government's intention to provide what Mrs Gandhi has described as the healing touch.

There have been two more reports of small mutinies and a report that 34 soldiers who mutinied on Sunday have been rounded up. [end recording]

PTI: Bhindranwale Killed, Tortured Sikhs

NC131307 Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Excerpt] New Delhi, June 13 (AFP) — Three hundred Sikhs were tortured and killed in the Golden Temple in Amritsar on the orders of fundamentalist leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported today.

The agency also said that the militant Sikh leader was shot dead by rival Sikhs as the Army carried out its assault on the Golden Temple, Sikhism's most revered shrine, during the night of June 6-7. His body was riddled with bullets, PTI said without citing a source. But a highly placed official maintained that Mr. Bhindranwale was killed by a single bullet in the head and that the body was immediately cremated. PTI quoted "captured Sikh militants" for its torture reports.

Foreign Links 'Clearly Established'

BK130332 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] The arms, mostly of Chinese and Western origin, recovered from the Golden Temple complex clearly establish that the terrorists in Punjab had foreign links. A Defense Ministry release in New Delhi says some of the arms are believed to be in use by the so-called Afghan mujahidin operating from Pakistan territory. The security forces have also recovered powerful wireless transmitters for communications with the outside world and for passing on instructions to the terrorists' groups in the countryside. The release adds that the security forces recovered an unspecified number of Chinese assault rifles which are operated by gas and are fed by 30 rounds of detachable box magazines with capability of firing 600 rounds per minute. These weapons are deadly, both in attack and in defense. The release says a large number of other rifles of different bores and antipersonnel mines and grenades, besides 5 tons of explosives, have been recovered from the complex. The tally of arms recovery is expected to mount up further with the continuing mopping-up operations, the release added.

Meanwhile, the Punjab governor, Mr B.D. Pande, reviewed the latest law and order situation in the state at a high-level meeting in Chandigarh yesterday. The meeting was attended by senior civil, police, and Army officials.

Some more weapons have been salvaged by the divers from the sarover [lake] and the well in the Golden Temple complex. These include four self-loading rifles, three Sten guns, and seven 303 rifles. The security forces, during combing operations in Gurdaspur District yesterday, confiscated some unlicensed weapons. These include nine 303 rifles, six 12-bore guns, two pistols, and a large amount of ammunition.

An official spokesman said in Chandigarh that no untoward incident was reported from the five districts where the day curfew was lifted. Curfew in Faridkot District has been further extended till tomorrow morning. However, relaxation is being given from 1400 to 1800 today in Muktsar subdivision and from 0800 to 1600 in other areas of the district where curfew is imposed.

An official spokesman told newsmen in Chandigarh that a crowd of 2,000 people gathered at a place near Amritsar on Monday last from Faridkot, Moga, and Ferozepur. They wanted to see Harimandir Saheb to satisfy themselves that no damage has been caused to the temple. Senior officials met the crowd and assured them about the safety of Harimandir Saheb. On their request, two of their representatives were taken by helicopter and were flown low over Harimandir Saheb, and returned representatives told the crowd that Harimandir Saheb is safe. Satisfied by this, the crowd dispersed peacefully, the spokesman added.

The jathedar [group leader] of Akal Takht, Giani Kirpal Singh, has appealed to the people of Punjab to maintain communal harmony and peace. In an interview telecast over the Delhi kendra [center] of Doordarshan [television] last night, he said that Sikh gurus have always preached brotherhood and amity. The sant [saint] said that Harimandir Saheb and the Kotha Saheb, where the Guru Granth Saheb [holy book] is traditionally kept each night, have not been damaged at all. He further said that the historic Tosha Khana, where Sikh archives are kept, is intact, and we have sealed it.

The West Bengal chief minister, Mr Jyoti Basu, met the prime minister in New Delhi yesterday. They discussed the recent developments in Punjab. Mr Basu requested Mrs Gandhi to involve opposition parties in the efforts to restore normalcy in the state.

Temple Storming 'Unavoidable'

BK121223 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 7 Jun 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Tragic But Unavoidable"]

[Text] Millions of Indians would have given anything in the world to avoid seeing the day when the Indian Army would have to enter the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar in a bid to flush out a gang of wanted criminals seeking shelter there. But a malevolent fate ordained it otherwise. This malevolent fate materialised in the form of Bhindranwale and his band of murderers, looters, and arsonists. No, to be accurate, these enemies of the Indian nation did not materialise out of nowhere. Some of us, as it were, conjured them into existence out of nowhere. It has long been a commonplace that some leaders of the ruling Congress Party patronised Bhindranwale and raised him to prominence out of obscurity in order to fight the Akali Dal. But it is equally undeniable that the Akali Dal leadership played straight into his hands. It first raised innumerable demands which no government in New Delhi could concede, it then built up a wholly unjustified sense of grievance among the Sikh community, and finally it used this unfounded feeling of grievance to launch an endless series of morchas as if to create an atmosphere in which Bhindranwale and his freebooters could flourish.

For all that we know, there was no covert connection between the Akali leadership headed by Sant Harchand Singh Longowal and the extremist-criminals. For all that we know, the Akali leaders unwittingly made themselves prisoners of the Bhindranwale gang. For all we know, Sant Longowal and his men had begun to recognise the dangerous consequences of their agitation and wished to reach an accord with the Union government but were too frightened to do so. However, in such matters intentions count for much less than actions and their impact on the people. Thus to millions of people in Punjab and elsewhere, the two — the Akali agitation and the violence unleashed by Bhindranwale — came to be seen as two faces of the same coin. It is to the credit of the Union government that it did not allow the distinction between the two to get blurred in its appreciation of the problem. But as innocent men continued to be gunned down day after day, it too was left with no choice but to conclude that the police and the paramilitary forces available to it were not enough to cope with the mounting challenge and that it had to deploy the Army in strength.

Once that was done last Saturday night, the die was finally cast. The issue had finally been joined fully between the Indian state and the extremists. The Union government could no longer dither

except at the risk of betraying its primary responsibility of upholding the country's integrity. But it is to its undying credit that it has exercised the greatest possible restraint in the exercise of its power against Bhindranwale and his men.

As is only too obvious, the government had called in the Army last Saturday most reluctantly in the face of the gravest provocation — the slaughter of innocent men day after day for months. It is equally obvious that it sent the Army into the Golden Temple complex (not to be confused with the temple proper known as Harmandir Sahib where Guru Granth Sahib is kept) on Tuesday night equally reluctantly. The criminals inside the complex had been armed to the teeth. As it has turned out, they were equipped with machine-guns, mortars, and even rocket launchers. But whle the jawans had to respond to the attacks from within the complex, they were keen to ensure that no damage was done to the Golden Temple proper. In the process they have taken extremely heavy casualties. The number of casualties on Tuesday night speaks for itself. This clinches two points. First, the brigands in the temple complex had been preparing to take on the Army and had built up an arsenal whose size had come as a big surprise. Secondly, the Army has preferred to take heavy casualties rather than blast from outside the buildings which the murder squads had taken over. This should convince every Sikh, including the Akalis, that the Union government had been left with no option but to do what it has done, and indeed that the authorities have erred on the side of too much restraint and moderation in the face of the gravest challenge so far to the country's integrity.

Despite all the respect and concern the government and the nation as a whole have shown for their sensibilities, some Sikhs are angry that the Army should have gone into the Golden Temple complex at all. This is understandable for a variety of reasons. The Sikhs are as deeply religious as they are proud; the Golden Temple is for them what the Grand Mosque in Mecca is for the Muslims; and in the very act of exercising the utmost patience the government blurred the distinction between the temple and the adjoining buildings and lent even the latter a kind of inviolability which they cannot in justice claim. But when a group of fanatics seized the Grand Mosque in 1979 as part of their conspiracy to overthrow the Saudi Government, the Saudis had no qualms in flushing them out in the only manner open to them — through the use of commandos — and the entire Muslim world had backed them. The stake in our case has been even bigger — the future not just of a government but of the country — and even the government's worst critics cannot accuse it of hasty action. The Sikh community should appreciate these facts and rise to the occasion as it has done so often in the past in the larger national interest. A great deal hinges on its response to what has happened. It cannot afford to act in anger and haste.

Separatist Movement Discussed

BK121327 London BBC World Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Jun 84

[From "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] Latest reports from India now say that more than 1,000 Sikh troops have been involved in 8 separate incidents of mutiny. More seemed to have been rounded up, but about 300 could still be at large. Ian Hall in Delhi reports on the latest situation in India in the aftermath of the storming of the Sikh Golden Temple at Amritsar:

[Begin recording] Reports on the trouble in the Army are confused partly because groups of deserting soldiers have been travelling through different states in the direction of Punjab. (?About) 55 men have apparently been killed altogether in clashes between mutineers and security forces. The majority of the casualties seemed to have been among the deserters, although some loyal soldiers and at least two policemen have also died.

PTI has reported that 26 men described as extremists were killed in a single battle in eastern India and that more than 350 arrests were made there. This clash apparently involved Sikh deserters from Bihar, where the most serious mutiny took place. One report says 700 mutineers surrendered within the Sikh regimental center in Bihar at the weekend. Some of the deserters are believed to be still at large. Military road blocks have been set on main roads to Delhi from the east. Many of the mutineers are reported to be well armed and in some areas police were ordered not to confront them. There are reports that the Bihar deserters have been looting petrol pumps. Helicopters have been used to search for those still on the loose.

One of yesterday's clashes happened in western India where there had been mutiny near Bombay. Eight soldiers are believed to have been killed in a clash in that area. The latest mutiny reported was at Agartala in the remote part of northeastern India. Some soldiers are reported to have fired in the air and left their (?camps). The police said the mutineers have been provoked by a foreign radio broadcast.

In the city of the Golden Temple, Amritsar, there appears to have been some improvement in the situation. Telephone links to the city are being restored and the curfew restrictions are being further relaxed.

Meanwhile, two prominent leaders of the Sikh religious party — the Akali Dal — have been detained under the severe National Security Act. One of them, Mr Prakash Singh Badal, said yesterday that the government had declared war on Sikhs and the Sikhs were determined to fight to the last man. The other man arrested is Surjit Singh Barnala. [end recording]

Another senior member of the Sikh religious party — the Akali Dal — has returned to India from abroad on his way to Punjab, where, he said, he too expects to be arrested. He is Mr Balwant Singh, one of the Akali Dal negotiating team during the long crisis before the storming of the temple. In Delhi, he spoke to our correspondent Mark Tully and said he did not want a separate Sikh state — Khalistan. He was asked about Mrs Gandhi's allegations of involvement in the Sikh movement of a foreign power:

[Begin recording] [Singh]: She is saying this for the last over 1 year and (?if there is any interference), if there is any foreign hand, please expose it, we will support that. But so far, over the last 1 year, they have never exposed.

[Tully]: Why do you think she is bringing this foreign hand in?

[Singh]: Well, I can't speak for her. [laughter]

[Tully]: In London recently over the weekend there was a demonstration, and what amazed the people of London was the number of people in that demonstration who were shouting for Khalistan. Do you believe that what has happened has made Khalistan inevitable?

[Singh]: I am very clear Akalis are not separatists. They are not separatists. They are not for any separatist movement. We want to stay in the mainstream of the country. India is our country and we belong to India. India belongs to us. But these sentiments are certainly pushing them out of the mainstream and this is where I am very keen that we shall hold them back and keep them in the mainstream. [end recording]

Curfews Relaxed in Punjab

BK121631 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpts] In Punjab, curfew has been relaxed in five districts from 0600 to 2000 from today.

In Julludur, curfew was relaxed for 12 and 1/2 hours today. In Kapurthala District, the curfew has been completely lifted from five towns — (Kalasangha), (Girba), (Bholar), (Nadala), and (Begal). It is relaxed for 6 hours in Kapurthala, 5 hours in Sultanpur Lodi and for 7 hours in Gurdaspur, Ferozepore, Fazilka, and Zira. In Bhatinda District, daytime curfew was relaxed today from 0800 to 1600. From tomorrow the curfew will remain in force during night only from 1800 in the evening to 0600 in the morning.

An official spokesman said that the movement of all vehicular traffic has started normally in the districts where the day curfew has been lifted.

Special buses plied to carry stranded passengers to Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Faridkot, and other towns. Normal functioning of all post offices and delivery and collection of mail will begin within the next 2 days. These are already functioning normally in Chandigarh and Ludhiana.

The Vayudut [airlines] services between Delhi and Ludhiana also resumed today after it remained suspended for over a week.

Meanwhile, divers started salvaging arms and other articles dumped by the terrorists in the sarobar [lake]. Until this morning, they recovered 4 LMG's, 18 SLR's, 66 303-rifles, 25 pistols and revolvers, 1 12-bore gun, over 15 lakh rupees worth of currency, one box containing diamonds, and one very-high-frequency transmitter.

Last night, security forces arrested four terrorists from a village on Amritsar-Ajnala Road and recovered two self-loading rifles from them. So far 3,038 persons have been arrested by the security forces in the state. Of them, 1,770 have been screened and the others are in the process of being screened.

Newspaper Editors Censured

BK121634 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The Press Council of India has decided to censure seven editors for allegedly publishing stores not based on facts. The decision was taken at a 3-day meeting of the Council held at Nainital under the chairmanship of Mr Justice A.M. Grover. Among the newspapers whose editors are to be censured are: (*EDURALI*) of Tamil Nadu, *PUJA KA DAAN* of Meerut, *HINDUSTAN TIMES*, *CHIKMAGALUR PATRIKA* of Karnataka, *TEJ PUKAR* and *AMRIT PRABHAT* of Uttar Pradesh.

Country, Bangladesh Agree To Reduce Border Forces

BK121404 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] India and Bangladesh are to remove the additional personnel of the Bangladesh Rifles and the Border Security Force brought to the Assam border recently. It was decided at a meeting between the officials of the two forces at (Chowlahat).

Government Seeks To Protect Coastal Fishermen

BK101214 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] The Center has decided to amend the rules under the Maritime Zone of India Act 1981 to protect the interests of traditional fishermen and small mechanized boat operators. It seeks to regulate the operations of the foreign-chartered fishing vessels and stipulates that they can operate only beyond the territorial waters. Some of these vessels are reported still operating in the shallow zones of the continental shelf. Under the revised rule issued to various maritime states, an area of up to 10 km from the coast should be reserved for the nonmechanized sector, 10 to 23 km for small mechanized fishing vessels, and beyond for deep sea fishing vessels.

The center has also circulated to the states a model bill to regulate fishing in territorial waters. Some states have already enacted legislation based on the model bill.

Velayati Discusses War, Sadr's Visit to USSR

LD131424 Tehran IRNA in English 1400 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 13, IRNA — Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati here today reiterated that the conditions put forward by the Islamic Republic of Iran for ending the Iraqi-imposed war remain unchanged. "Our stances are the same as before," he said in an interview.

Commenting on some Western press reports which have interpreted the recent proposal of the U.N. secretary general requesting both Iraq and Iran to cease attacks on civilian areas as a prelude to future agreements, Velayati said that Iran stuck to its previously declared stance. "We will continue this defensive battle with all our power until our violated rights are redressed," he added.

Commenting further on the Monday's request of the U.N. secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, the foreign affairs minister said that ever since the outbreak of the war, the Islamic Republic of Iran has been interested in stopping attacks on civilian areas. Iran has never wanted to see civilian areas become targets in the war. "We believe that the war must be confined to the battlefields and between the personnel," he said.

However, since the beginning of the war the Iraqi forces have been attacking Iranian non-military areas and the Islamic Republic of Iran for a long time did not take retaliatory actions, until at such a time when it was forced to do so. He further stressed that our actions were only preventive.

On Iran's response to the request of the U.N. secretary general, he said that the reply was in accordance with the objectives of the Islamic Republic of Iran. "Obviously, as long as Iraq observed the agreement, Iran would do so."

On the recent trip of Director General for Europe and America of the Foreign Ministry Mohammad Sadr to the U.S.S.R., Velayati said that the trip took place in response to a visit to Iran by Sadr's counterpart and also in reply to an invitation of the Soviet Government.

On the same subject he added that the relations of the Islamic Republic with the Soviet Union were based on principles of Iran's foreign policy, which calls for good neighbourly ties and expansion of relations between two neighbours on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's affairs.

Therefore, any opportunity for exchange of visits between the officials of the two countries was welcomed, he said. In the meantime, he pointed out, Iran sticks to its critical attitude on issues such as the case of Afghanistan and Soviet policy towards Iraq. He added that, "Our relations with the Soviet Union are based on willingness of both countries to expand such ties and promoting greater understanding between two sides."

U.S., Iraq, Gulf States Preparing Air Raids

LD121723 Tehran IRNA in English 1718 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 12, IRNA — Pentagon is designing air raids upon Iran's oil installations at the Persian Gulf islands of Khark and Lavan, and upon the port city of Bushehr, in collaboration with Baghdad, Kuwait, Jordan, and Saudi Government, reliable sources disclosed here today.

They said U.S. has considered to use a fleet of Phantoms disguised as Iranian aircraft, while Baghdad will be using its own fighter bombers for launching out a full-scale air raid upon Khark, Lavan, and Bushehr.

The sources said the operations are to start from a military base in Saudi Arabia, while Pentagon is likely to assign American pilots for commanding the operations.

Regional Rulers' Silence on Iraqi, Afghan Crimes Hit

LD121656 Tehran IRNA in English 0750 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 12, IRNA — Ayatollah Khazali, a jurisprudent member of the Council of Guardians, Monday night criticized regional rulers for claiming to be followers of Holy Koran while keeping silence against crimes committed by Iraqi and Afghan regimes.

Speaking to a gathering after evening prayers here, Ayatollah Khazali referred to mediation efforts in the Iraqi-imposed war and said that the war would be finished when there would be no trace of Iraqi Ba'th Party and its rulers, because, he added, the present regime in Iraq would do nothing but fan the flames of war in the region.

He stressed that Iran's objective in the war was not occupation of Iraqi territory, noting that the day Iraq was liberated, the banner of Islam would be handed over to the people there.

Emphasising that Iran was an independent country, Ayatollah Khazali said that the Islamic Republic would neither sell natural gas to the Soviet Union nor oil to the United States, since it would not yield to pressure and would follow a free life.

Gulf States Urged To Cut Off Aid to Iraq

GF130506 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] It seems that the warnings of the Islamic Republic of Iran have not been taken seriously by some of the region's countries. Those countries have resumed their considerable support to the Ba'thist leaders in Iraq and have continued their supportive policy toward the rulers of this country which is threatening to expand this war someday.

Despite this stance, the Islamic Republic has continued to deal with the insults of these countries with great patience and face

hostile practices against the Islamic Revolution with a lot of patience and logic.

The Islamic Republic for the tenth time urges these countries to stop such activities in the Persian Gulf region so that they can live in peace without their lives being disturbed by misfortune and on the condition that they contain the threat against the Gulf waters and limit it as much as possible by affirming their neutrality in this war.

Containing the threat is a collective responsibility for all the region's countries, because the security of the region is the responsibility of everyone. Let it be known to these countries that the threat is not from the Islamic Republic. The Islamic Republic has tried for almost a year to limit the war on the battlefronts and within the borders between itself and the Ba'thist rulers in Iraq. Other evidence of this is that the regime in Baghdad is the one which expanded the situation from the beginning and continues to do so. Everyone has known these facts even though they have not admitted them until now.

We, on our part, do not ask for an admission from them and we do not ask them to fight with the aggressor, even though the Islamic and moral duty demands that from them. We want those leaders and regimes to live with pride and make their own decisions, and not let any foreigner exploit their situation. The Islamic Republic wants the Gulf countries to try to limit the clear threat from the stupidities of the Ba'thist rulers in Iraq, because it is a menace which threatens everything in its path. The practical containment of the threat means that all the region's countries should adopt a neutral stance and decide not to give one dirham to the Ba'thist rulers in Iraq and not turn their territories and ports into passages for war equipment to those leaders who are using it against our Muslim people in Iran.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,756

LD121717 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1634 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Communique No 1,756 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the past 24 hours, the Islamic combatants killed at least 15 Iraqi troops and injured a number of them in the northwest, west, and southern operational sectors. Enemy logistical losses in those sectors included the destruction of several vehicles, one ammunition dump, a number of bunkers, and a number of weapons. In the border fronts of Piranshah, Sar Dasht, Hajj 'Umran, Marivan, and Panjwin, our forces neutralized and repulsed a number of enemy patrol groups' reconnaissance operations. In the border fronts of Bakhtaran and Ilam, some elements of enemy engineering forces were brought under the Islamic forces' intensive fire, as a result of which their activities were halted.

In the southern fronts, defenders of Islam mounted fire on the mercenaries' positions and halted enemy efforts to complete or set up new defenses. The exchange of fire was more intense in the Zeydi, Hoseyniyeh, Kushk, (Dareh Dasht), and Majnun Island regions than in other southern fronts.

IRGC Commander Reza'i Addresses Esfahan Seminar

LD121421 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, a 1-day seminar of Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC] Headquarters commanders and officials in charge of different sections of the Guards Corps and the mobilization forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of the second region [as heard] of the country began its work at Ghadir Garrison in Esfahan this morning.

The commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of the second region of the country explained the reasons for holding the seminar. Then Mohsen Reza'i, commander in chief of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, in a speech referring to the imposed war and U.S. interference in Iran, said: There is evidence available indicating that the United States faces many problems in trying to interfere in the region. Iran is not a country like Lebanon or Afghanistan, for the United States or USSR to occupy. This they have come to realize because of the self-sacrifices and resistance of the combatants of Islam. He added: Since America is unable to interfere in the Persian Gulf, it is giving Iraq permission to attack Khark Island with the backing of international bodies. It is important that we show our determination by our presence on the fronts.

Mohsen Reza'i added: The major powers are aware of the political, military, and economic problems of Iraq, and with Iraq's defeat they will have to bow to Islam. They have joined forces in an attempt to prevent such a situation.

Finally, condemning Saddam's crimes in Dezful, Mohsen Reza'i said: This deed was done exactly 4 hours [as heard] before the deadline for the implementation of UN proposals banning the bombing of residential regions. The world should now pass judgment on Saddam's crimes.

Units Requested To Report for Dispatchment to Fronts

LD121719 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] A Jerusalem 10th Corps Headquarter's statement asks all the fighting Fath-3 forces who have been put on alert on 9 June and who have registered for dispatchment to the fronts to report personally tomorrow afternoon to Abuzar, Meqdad, Malek-e Ashtar, Salman-e Farsi, Shahid Beheshti, Shahr-e Rey, and Shemiranat bases in Tehran and to the Guards Corps headquarters in Karaj, Varamin, (Eslam-Shahr), Firuzkuh, and Damavand in order to be dispatched to the fronts. Also, all the fighting brothers from Fath-1, Fath-2, and Fath-3, and the brothers from redispatched units who have not yet been able to register are invited to report to the above-mentioned headquarters in order to be dispatched to the battlefronts of the war between truth and falsehood.

Iraq Executes Deserters, Extorts Populace

LD121706 Tehran IRNA in English 0700 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 12, IRNA — The Iraqi Ba'thist regime recently executed 14 Iraqi mujahidin on charges of "illicit dealings in foreign exchange" and 7 others on baseless charges of deserting the army in the cities of Karbala' and Baghdad. Eyewitnesses who had recently managed to flee Iraq further said that the Iraqi regime in order to create fear in the people has set up two execution grounds in the city of Al Kazimiyah, especially built for Iraqi mujahidin and deserters.

Persons who have fled Iraq say that the Iraqi security forces are threatening the people with dire consequences. They said too that they are extorting money from the people as donation to the Iraqi regime. Businessmen and shopowners are the victims of such extortion and are told the time and the amount to be donated, which if refused or not adhered to make the victims liable for arrest or even execution. The report further said that the Iraqi regime in order to meet its manpower needs has recently stormed a high school in Baghdad and arrested over 300 students and teachers, despatching them to military bases and barracks.

On the other hand, persons arriving in Kuwait from Iraq said that economic situation in Iraq is critical and that some prices are constantly soaring and foodstuffs and other items sometimes scarce.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi regime has also launched upon a campaign to perpetrate vice and corruption among youngsters. Recently on the occasion of Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn's birthday, wine feasts were set up and Baghdad dancers entertained the people in the holy city of Al Kazimiyah. Guest houses and hotels in this holy city are filled with Iraqis migrating from other cities to remain safe, as requested by the Islamic Republic of Iran urging them to vacate cities liable for retaliatory strikes.

Reports on Visit by Sierra Leone's Foreign Minister

Velayati Greets Conteh

LD101827 Tehran IRNA in English 1825 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 10, IRNA — Sierra Leone's Foreign Minister Dr. Abdullah O. Conteh arrived here this afternoon and was greeted by his Iranian counterpart, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, at Mehrabad Airport.

Conteh, who is visiting the Islamic Republic at the head of a delegation, will hold talks with senior Iranian officials on economic and political relations between the two countries.

Prime Minister Receives Conteh

LD130844 Tehran IRNA in English 0700 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 13, IRNA — Visiting Sierra Leone's Foreign Minister Abdullah Conteh Tuesday reiterated Iran's foreign policy in overall financial and political support for anti-imperialist African movements.

In a meeting with Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi Tuesday afternoon, Conteh noted that all through the Iraqi-imposed war, illegal weapons had been deployed against Iran, its non-military areas bombed contrary to international regulations, and ships of impartial countries attacked. "We clearly see the hands of superpowers in these respects which further intensified the war," Sierra Leone's foreign minister said. He stressed that his country attached great value to genuine friendship, adding that all provisions required for the establishment of such a friendship could be found in the Islamic Republic and its support for the oppressed people.

In reply, the prime minister referred to the issue of war and said, "We now need peace more than other countries of the world, but our nation is determined to end the war in a way that there will be no more opportunity for the growth of aggression in the region." He added that vigilant Iranians had realised that if a nation took a step backward in its struggle against injustice and tyranny, led by international imperialism, it should take more backward steps. Therefore, the prime minister said, Muslim Iranians were decisive not to retreat, even a step, of its fundamental principles in rooting out aggression. [sentence as received]

Deported Workers Tortured in Kuwaiti Camps

LD121637 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the Government of Kuwait, following its hostile actions against the Islamic Revolution, deported another 28 [as heard] Iranian workers residing in that country yesterday, charging them with supporting the Islamic Revolution. They left Kuwait via the Persian Gulf waters and arrived in Qir and Bushehr ports in motor launches and were settled in special camps. The deported Iranian workers, who were arrested at their place of work by the security police of Kuwait, were kept in detention centers there for a month and beaten up while detained. Clear signs of torture can be seen on the bodies of some of them.

Personal Vehicle, Equipment Imports From UAE Banned

LD120928 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The Ministry of Commerce has issued a statement referring to the fact that our compatriots residing in the UAE bring certain equipment with them into the country, such as loaders, Caterpillar vehicles manufactured in Belgium, Mann trucks, and other manufactured goods not covered in the list issued by the Cabinet. The Ministry of Commerce statement announces that these items cannot be released by customs and the goods must be returned to the UAE.

The Ministry asks compatriots residing in the UAE to contact the Islamic Republic's Embassy in the region before shipping their goods and to personally study the available list in order to avoid difficulties and losses resulting from returning the goods to the country of origin.